A New Neoclytarlus from Chenopodium oahuense (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of August 12, 1946)

Neoclytarlus lookii n. sp.

Male 6-9 mm., female 7-12 mm. (The smaller of both sexes were depauperate specimens.) Conspicuously dimorphic in color similarly to *N. chenopodii* Perkins, which was reared from the same species of host plant on the island of Oahu.

Male: pale brown with a nearly uniform clothing of appressed white hair scales, sometimes somewhat more dense on the elytra along the apical half of the suture; underside and legs hardly less densely clothed with white hair scales; in a few specimens the clothing is pale yellowish; pronotum without longitudinal vittae of denser clothing; median dorsal crest of pronotum with a transverse crest near anterior margin and two similarly behind the middle, hardly raised between these and the anterior crest; the raised portions are more prominent than in *chenopodii.* Antennae and legs pale brown, the clavate portion of the femora a little darker, and thicker than in the female.

Female: black and somewhat shiny, mostly bare, or with sparse appressed white hair scales and varying between this and fully-clothed specimens, and having the dense stripe along the suture of elytra which is characteristic in species of *Plagithmysus,* and the pronotum with lateral vitta on each side of the median crest, the latter proportionately wider than in the male. Pronotum and elytra finely and densely punctate. Antennae and legs dark brown to fuscous, the clavate portion of femora nearly black. The club of hind femora is not so conspicuously thickened as is usual in *Neoclytarlus,* but approaches the form of femora characteristic in *Plagithmysus.*

Holotype female, allotype male and numerous paratypes of both sexes reared from stems of *Chenopodium oahuense* growing on the central plateau of Hawaii along the "saddle road," especially in the vicinity of the Pohakuloa Camp.

Holotype and allotype in type collection of Hawaiian Entomological Society.

The species is named for Mr. Wm. C. Look who first collected specimens of beetles resting on the twigs and stems of *Chenopodium oahuense,* June 2, 1946. Again on August 1, he collected beetles, and stems of the plant containing numerous larvae and pupae, which were turned over to Mr. Clifton J. Davis of the Hawaii National Park for rearing. Beetles issued by the hundreds. On August 3, Messrs. F. A. Bianchi and E. C. Zimmerman also collected infested stems from the same region, which were forwarded to me for rearing. From this material, during August and up to September 18, there issued 156 beetles (73 females and 83 males). Parasites issued also: 4 females and 3 males of *Eupelmus leptophyas* Per-

kins; and 26 females and 7 males of a larger species of *Eupelmus* which appears to be different from any previously described by Dr. Perkins. The larvae of this species were found to have fed on the pupae of the host. Mr. Look found parasites numerous in the larval tunnels in the stems. Among them were *Sierola* sp., *Sclerodermus* sp. and the *Eupelmus* sp. above.

This is another case of an endemic Hawaiian cerambycid attacking living plants. The larvae were found feeding in the living stems and branches of the shrub *Chenopodium oahuense,* resulting in their dying back, stunting the growth, and many subsequent branches coming out below, if the plant was not entirely killed. The severity of infestation is indicated by the count of 40 exit holes in a 10-inch piece of stem. When the twigs and branches die and dry up before the larvae have become full-fed, the result is depauperate specimens, often of very small size.